

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1969.]

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1799.

[VOLUME XV.]

The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.

JAMAICA RUM.

THE CARGO, Of the ship CHARLES, Captain Salter, From the North side of JAMAICA, Near 200 hhd. of fine high proof JAMAICA RUM, New Landing at South Street Wharf. PETER BLIGHT.

THE SHIP CHARLES, Captain SALTER, Coppered, mount twelve pounders and thirty-five men—returns immediately to JAMAICA, for Passage apply as above. dec 17 dtm

For sale by the subscriber, At PORTSMOUTH (N.H.) THE HULL OF A

NEW SHIP, 80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5 1/2 between decks; about 350 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time. Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to THOMAS THOMPSON, dec 21 dtm

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE, The Swedish Snow MARIA, HANS OLOF KOCK, commander. A remarkably good vessel, about 280 tons burthen. A freight to Cadix, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf. dec 17 \$

For Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c. The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to JAMES MOORE, JUN. Who has For Sale, TWO Sloops, Well calculated for the river trade. The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order. The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business. All persons indebted to the late firm of Goldbraun & Baldwin, W. B. Goldbraun, Goldbraun & Moore, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to JAMES MOORE, JUN. august 3 \$

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE, And Commission Store, No. 120, SOUTH FRONT STREET, Next door to the Custom House. THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker. He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist matters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps. Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. SAMUEL EMERY. november 10 22w

English wrought Nails. Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL. 400 Casks of Nails, CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—seupper nails—sheathing nails, &c. FOR SALE BY, Robert Denison, junr. 127 Market-Street.

NOTICE. THE share-holders of the Lehigh Coal Mine, are hereby notified, that the election for a President, eight Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Hardy, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street, Philadelphia, on the third Monday in January next, at four o'clock in the afternoon. ISAAC WAMPOLE, Sec'y. december 29 12w 3w la

AUGUSTUS FRICKE, Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer No. 7, South Third Street, HAS RECEIVED, per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line, And has constantly for sale a general assortment of First rate London superfine Broad Cloths, Calimeres, Velt Patterns of all kinds And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail. december 10 dtf

SHOEMAKER & BERRETTI, HAVE REMOVED THEIR INSURANCE OFFICE to No. 9, South Front Street. Their room at the Coffee-house will continue to be attended from 12 till 2 o'clock in the day, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. JACOB SHOEMAKER, Has also removed his Counting House to the same place, where he has for sale a few pipes choice London Particular Madeira Wine; French and Spanish Brandy; Claret in casks and cases, of superior quality, and a few Packages Glass and Queen's ware; also, a quantity of Carolina Seal-leather, which will be sold very low to close the sales. Philadelphia, 12 mo. 12, 1798. \$

ADVERTISEMENT. TODD & MOTT, Of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants, having assigned over their effects, real, personal, and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of all their Creditors— Notice is hereby Given, To all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to either of the assignees, or to WILLIAM MOTT, No. 62, Dock-Street, their agent duly authorized; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay. John Waddington } Assignees. John Rhodes } John Allen. nov. 26 tu.th&satFr

TEA. A Few Chests of IMPERIAL TEA, For sale, on reasonable terms, at No. 42, South Second-Street. december 22 2awif

To be Let, for one or more years IN PEAR, NEAR THIRD-STREET A new Brick Coach-House, Will contain two carriages and a chair, with a complete STABLE for four horses—apply to PETER BLIGHT, Dock-Street. december 26 dtor

FOR SALE, AT NO. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET, Irish Linens, 7-8 and 4-4, well assorted, in whole and half boxes Checks, in ditto Drogheda's, and Brown 7-8 bected Linens Irish Hackled Flax Scotts Thread Men and Womens Combs Russia Duck, of an excellent quality, and 100 hhd. Aux Cayes Molasses. By ISAAC HARVEY, junr. 12th. mo. 17 dtw

Bank of North America. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th of January next, at ten o'clock. RICHARD WELLS, Cash'r. dec. 8, 1798. dtR

FOR SALE, To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever Several valuable building Lots, In Philadelphia, Enquire of William M. Biddle, ne. 147, Chestnut-Street. nov. 22 \$

FOR SALE, By the Subscribers 200 Bolts Russia Duck, 50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine 1 pair nine pound Cannon A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs 4000 lbs Fine Flota Indigo 23 Barrels Beef. Willings & Francis. Penn-Street, } November 28 \$

Now Landing, From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Wain, 350,000 weight of Java Coffee, of the best quality in bags. 150,000 weight of Java Sugar, in casks. nov. 23 dtf

JOHN DOBBIN, BOOT & SHOEMAKER. RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No. 99 South Second-Street, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement. N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to. november 5 \$

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ALEXR. J. MILLER, & Co. BEING dissolved on the first instant, by the death of James Davis, all persons indebted to the same are requested to settle with the subscriber, and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call on him for payment. ALEXR. J. MILLER, No. 64, South Front Street.

Who has on hand, TO BE DISPOSED OF ON LOW TERMS, By the Package or Piece. Fine plain and tamboured Mullins Guzeennas Batistas Colfacs Rabobungies India Calicoes Book Mullins Coloured ditto Real & Mock Madras & pulicat hks. Brown Silchas Tickings, &c. &c.

JUST ARRIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF Irish Linens & Russia Sheetings. nov 28 THE CARGO, OF THE SHIP INDIA, Captain ASHMEAD, from BATAVIA, Consisting of JAVA COFFEE, Of the First Quality—to be Sold, by MORDECAI LEWIS. dec 11 daw

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 14 four pound Cannon, different lengths, 5 Carronades. JOHN NIXON & CO. December 1. \$ LARENCE SECKEL, No. 155, Market-Street. First quality London Particular Wines, Madeira, Port, Sherry and Lisbon Cogniac Brandy, 1st to 4th proof. Sp rits. By the Pipe, Hhd, Quarter-cask or Gallon. dec 3 mw&faw

NOTICE, PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorizing WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy— NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accommodate at least sixty Students. Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-Street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Princeps Anne, Maryland. dec 17 \$

Notice is hereby Given, THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgkin Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice. No. 2474, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares. No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares. THOMAS MEUEN & Co. nov. 28 dtjm

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of doctor Hugh Hodge, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the Estate are desired to authenticate and present them to. MARIA HODGE, administratrix. SAMUEL HODGSON, administrator. nov 20 \$

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office on Monday the fourteenth day of January next at Eleven O'clock. JAMES S. COX, President. dec. 17. dt 14 J

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement. JOSIAH HEWES, JOHN MORTON, JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors. December 26. dtf

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement. GIDEON H. WELLS, no. 139, Market Street cotf Philadelphia, dec. 4, 1798

FOR SALE, A Tan-Yard, with about thirty two acres of Land, at Rock-Run, on the Head of the Tide water of Susquehannah, in Harford county Maryland, wherein is sunk seventy-five Vats, a Store Mill and Tan House, with conveniences of Water and other necessaries for an extensive Vats, a Dwelling-House, Kitchen and divers other useful buildings is erected thereon, some of the lands in lots well improved, a good Herring Fishery on the shore. The improving Town of Havre de Grace, is about five miles distant and vessels coming down the River, pass close by the premises. A convenient situation for Tanning, a flock of which with the utensils for Tanning, and all the hides in the Vats may be had with the Yard. For terms apply to John Wilson, near Harford Town, or the Subscriber on the premises. ISAAC WILSON, 12th mo. 14th 23w 3w

Just Published BY THOMAS DOBSON, At the Stone-house, no. 41, fourth Second-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ENCYCLOPEDIA: OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, On a PLAN entirely NEW. BY WHICH THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS ARE digested into the Form of Distinct TREATISES OR SYSTEMS COMPREHENDING THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements: and full explanations given of the Various Detached Parts of Knowledge, whether relating to natural and artificial objects, or to matters ecclesiastical, civil, military, commercial, &c. Including elucidation of the most important topics relative to religion, morals, manners, and the economy of life: together with a description of all the countries, cities, principal mountains, seas, rivers &c. throughout the world: a general history, ancient and modern, of the different empires, kingdoms and states; and an account of the lives of the most eminent persons in every nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several languages; the most approved dictionaries, as well of general science as of particular branches; the transactions, journals, and memoirs, of learned societies; the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different sciences; and a variety of original materials, furnished by an extensive correspondence. The work is now completed in eighteen large quarto volumes, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two copperplates. The few copies which remain on hand are offered for sale at 135 dollars for the 18 volumes in boards 102 dollars neatly bound in sheep leather 180 dollars handsomely bound in Calf 207 dollars in Russia or Morocco.

T. DOBSON, HAS JUST OPENED A SUBSCRIPTION. For Publishing a Supplement to the Work The object of which is to correct such mis-statements as have been found in the Work, and to give an account of the most important discoveries and improvements which have been made for the last ten years. It is expected this supplement will consist of three volumes, on such paper and type as the Encyclopedia, at Six Dollars per volume, in boards. Six Dollars of which to be paid on subscribing, dec 15 2aw6w

NOTICE. THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HUDSON & YORKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorized to adjust the same. REMOVAL. WILLIAM HUDSON, Has removed from No. 54, north Front Street, to No. 8, Chestnut, near the corner of Front, (to the store formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MILLER junr.) Where he has for sale on his usual low terms, an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS. december 28 dtw

Bank of Pennsylvania, DECEMBER 27th, 1798. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock. JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extra from the seventh Session of the Act of Incorporation. "Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." dt 4F

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING Valuable Real Estate, Free from every incumbrance, viz. A LOT in Union, between Second and Third Streets, 22 feet 4 inches front, on Union Street, on which is erected an elegant two story brick house (No. 35) comprising two parlours, seven chambers, a large kitchen, pantry, and entry throughout; the yard is paved and contains a cistern and other conveniences; the cellars, vaults, &c. are large and commodious—on the back end of the lot is erected a two story brick store, with floored cellar, 20 feet front (on a court which accommodates the whole premises) and 37 feet deep, so constructed as to be convertible into a convenient dwelling-house. ALSO, A Lot on Chestnut, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, 54 feet front on Chestnut, and extending in depth to George Street, 235 feet, having a front on each street, which, to purchase, may be divided into two lots. For terms, apply to EDWARD DUNANT, No. 35, Union, or no. 149, South Front Street, WHO HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE, A Bay Horse and a Chair, not more than 3 or 4 months in use. January 2 dt

WHEREAS the Certificate of Two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of SAMUEL AMORY, of London, banker, No. 3182, issued in lieu of 11,593, 11,594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Couriers, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice. CLEMENT BIDDLE. Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. dtjm

REMOVAL. CHARLES C. WATSON, Woollen Draper, Men's Mercer & Taylor, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 74, South Fourth-Street, to No. 92, South side of Chestnut-Street, near the corner of Third-Street; where he continues to carry on his business in the most fashionable manner. The extensive assortment of goods that he keeps in his line, with the conveniences he has, will enable him to execute orders at the shortest notice. jan. 4 6t

The Subscribers, Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF Well Assorted Buttons, About 500. sterling each Case, which they will dispole of per package, on liberal terms. Medford & Willis. No. 78, North Front near Arch Street.

WANTED, ABOUT fifty Casks of Flag Annatto or Rocoa, Apply as above. dec 22 \$

NOTICE. THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account. Hans Olof Kock, master. dec 29 \$

14 Pipes Madeira Wine, FOR SALE BY Crooke Stevenson, No. 4, South Water-Street. dec 22 \$

Houses for Sale. FOR SALE, Two handsome, Three-story BRICK HOUSES; IN Filbert-Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. One at present in the tenure of John Shea, Esq. the other un-occupied. Terms of payment, one fourth cash, one fourth in Six months, one fourth in Twelve months and the remaining fourth in Eighteen months. Apply to JOHN ALLEN, No. 122, Spruce Street. N. B. If not sold by private contract on or before the 10th instant, they will then be exposed to public sale at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening. jan. 4 dtto

NOTICE. ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. THOMAS CARRADINE late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Christopher W. Carradine, executor of said Thomas Carradine, for settlement: And all who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Christopher W. Carradine, now at Mrs. Sarah Lawton's, No. 7, fourth Fourth Street. jan. 4 dt

NOTICE. THE public are desired to take notice, that the partnership of SAMUEL BENNETT and SAMUEL CAREY Jun. trading under the firm of BENNETT & CAREY, has dissolved. SAMUEL BENNETT BIRD WILSON Attorney for SAMUEL CAREY Jun. jan. 4 dtw

TO BE RENTED, The dwelling house No. 153, fourth Water Street, together with a stack of stores and wharf adjoining, enquire of JOSEPH SIMS. dec. 29 \$ dtw

JOHN SHIELDS, MOST earnestly solicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of August, 1797, that have not furnished their accounts, to render them to him before the 10th instant, as after that day they will be excluded from his first dividend. January 2 dt 12w

THOMAS MURGATROYD, Has entered into partnership with his two Sons, UNDER THE FIRM OF Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons, WHO HAVE FOR SALE At No. 35, Dock-Street, 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and Butts Irish Market Medec Latour, and Lunelle Two Trunks Umbrellas. dec 31 dtw

NOTICE. Joseph Thomas's Creditors are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. SAMUEL W. FISHER, } Assignees WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } of JOHN HALL. } J. Thomas. dec. 31. dtf

Black India Lustrings. A quantity just received and of the first quality, TO BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH At No. 55, north Third Street by SAMUEL C. COX. dec. 28 dtw

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL WALLIS, esq. of Murcy townships in the county of Lyncoming lately deceased, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their respective debts.—And all persons having legal demands against the Estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN WALLIS, WILLIAM ELLIS, DANIEL SMITH, JOHN ADLUM, } Administrators. december 13 dtw 4w

To the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, unto whom are referred the Address of the Select and Common Councils and the Memorial of the Citizens of Philadelphia, requesting an enlargement of powers and a grant of efficient aid to the City Corporation for the purpose of obtaining and introducing a supply of good water into the city.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a Memorial of the President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation dated the 21st and presented to the Degillature on the 22d instant, hath been attentively considered by us, and as its obvious tendency seems calculated to frustrate any views of the City Corporation for obtaining a supply of water, except through the medium of that Company, it appears highly proper for us to offer some remarks thereon, and to prevent or remove any incorrect impressions which may take place if unnoticed.

This Memorial after making mention of the exertions of that Company to complete the Canal, referring the communications to the Legislature on the subjects of their progress and the difficulties they had labored under from sundry causes, as well as to their applications for aid, and after reciting their authority, to supply the city of Philadelphia with water from the Canal, and their power by virtue of the 3d section of their act of incorporation, to take water from any of the streams lying within 8 miles distance from the North Bounds of the City between Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. proceeds to mention a negotiation which commenced between the City Corporation and the Canal Company in December 1797, quoting and connecting separate parts of a report made to the Select and Common Councils by their Joint Committee in a manner that, with the general context of some other parts of the memorial, has a tendency to give this negotiation the complexion of an attempt on the part of the Select and Common Councils to form an union of the City's and Canal Company's interest and resources for introducing water by a completion of the Canal.

Though the quotation of the separate parts of that report is correct as to words and sentences, yet their connection and different arrangements, together with the general context of the memorial on this subject, present a view foreign to the object of the Councils; true it is the printed report of the Council's Joint Committee is referred to, and that a recurrence to it would furnish correct information, but as there is little probability, that those who have heard or read the Memorial will have an opportunity of examining the report referred to, that mistakes and misapprehensions may be avoided, it becomes proper for the true understanding of this business to state

That though "no method then appeared" to that Committee "so well calculated to ensure" the introduction of water into the City as the completion of the Canal, they nevertheless neither contemplated or recommended any union of interests or partnership with the Canal Company, but "on the contrary after stating that the Stockholders had rejected the proposition to alienate their right to water the City for \$50,000 and also another proposition, viz. That the Stockholders should convey three fourths or the whole of their stock to the City on receiving payments of monies advanced on such stock with interest, &c. and that the Stockholders had in turn proposed the City Corporation's purchasing shares and appointing Managers in proportion to the stock they might hold—The Committee say

With respect to the proposition of a purchase "of half the stock, it appears to us inadmissible, many difficulties and objections present themselves, your committee will only mention the following; a perfect harmony among Managers, having different interests to watch over could not be expected; jealousies would hereafter arise, and the object of watering the City might be defeated, or at least procrastinated, a number of years—B-fides, the premium of 10 per cent. on the capital expended for watering the city, would not be relinquished, and is it not the duty of the Corporation to extinguish this premium, which in the opinion of some of the Stockholders will alone double the value of their stock, and in a few years operate as a direct tax on our Fellow-Citizens, equal, if not superior in amount to what is now paid by them for all the purposes of the city. Upon the whole, your committee are of opinion, that an application be made to the Legislature for a grant of the duties upon the sales at Auction, and in case this is obtained, a purchase of the whole of the stock of the Canal should be effected and an immediate attempt made to carry on the work by small and judicious contracts under the superintendence of an engineer of approved talents and integrity.

The Select and Common Councils fully appreciate the value and importance of navigable Canals, to the interests and prosperity of both city and country: and believe their promotion and encouragement by every prudent measure, countenance and aid, is well worthy the attention, not only of the Commonwealth and of the City Councils, but of every citizen who wishes the growth and advancement of the commercial wealth and prosperity of Pennsylvania. But considering the distresses the citizens of Philadelphia have sustained from the prevalence of pestilential disease; the impending ruin threatened by its annual return, and that the introduction of pure and wholesome water, in the general belief, promises to be one of the most effectual remedies, this object alone hath become paramount to every other inferior consideration, and therefore the Select and Common Councils at this time, confining their views to the health and safety of the city only, are de-

termining that this is a matter of primary importance, shall not by any act of the Legislature be made in any degree dependent on the completion of a navigable Canal, as it may totally defeat the desired object or procrastinate its attainment for a length of time, ruinous to the welfare of the city. They are desirous, (if the necessary powers and aid are granted to the City Corporation for the purpose) to introduce waters, not only for washing the streets, but suitable for drinking and culinary uses; such, as for that end may be desirable to the great body of their constituents—and to introduce them by such modes and means as on mature examination shall be found, not only most effectual, but at the same time, most conducive to the advantage of the citizens of Philadelphia, in all respects unconnected with any view for the promotion of private or partial interests whatever.

Without better demonstration than hath yet appeared, the City Councils do not admit that the waters of the Schuylkill conveyed by means of the Canal is the only source of supply, or the only tract of conveyance. If the aids are granted and the management shall be committed to them, the Select and Common Councils wish to be left unrestrained in the choice of sources of water and modes of conveyance guarding and referring to the Canal Company unimpaired all the rights and privileges arising out of their act of incorporation; and should the medium of the Canal, prove, on the result of investigation, the only practicable, or (under a full view of all circumstances) the most eligible means whereby the intention of watering the city can best be answered, the City Councils on such eventual result are desirous they shall be then at liberty to apply the funds committed to their trust to purchase the whole stock of the Canal Company, and to complete the Canal, with the special view however, that the profits, (if any shall arise out of the tolls thereof) shall in the first instance be applied to reimburse the costs and expenses of construction and completion, and thereafter to be applicable to no purpose other than the creating of a fund for the purpose of aiding the completion of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Canal, and for the further purpose of gradually extending the chain of Inland Canal Navigation from time to time to the connection of the western with the eastern waters of this Commonwealth.

It hath been a favorite Theory that public advantages are best promoted and obtained, when it is made the interest of private persons, or associated companies to advance the public good. The history of companies incorporated on this basis in Pennsylvania, since 1791, gives the evidence of experience, that the theory should be received with some caution, and that it cannot be safely admitted without some limitation. In the present instance, it now rests with the Legislature to pursue that speculative policy with the aid of Legislative grants, or to try the effect of promoting the public good on the basis of public spirit; that is, to obtain the means, or necessary capital, for carrying on and effecting a great work of public utility and public safety, by providing and appropriating funds to ensure the punctual compensation of legal interest, and to secure against loss in preference to incitements for risk, on a view to the contingent compensation of extraordinary profit.

We here will conclude with observing, that in preferring their request for aids to enable the City Corporation to introduce a supply of suitable water into the City; the Select and Common Councils have been entirely governed by a strong desire to promote the Health and Safety of the City, without views of personal or private interest or advantage whatever. They trust the Legislature, under a conviction of the necessity of the measure, will, with a liberal hand, promote the wishes and exertions of the Citizens of Philadelphia. And the City Councils having discharged their duty so far as to request the necessary aids, and to offer every exertion, which means in their power, or means which might be granted to them would permit them to make, now submit the business to the wisdom of the Senate and House of Representatives. Anxiously solicitous only that the great object of a supply of pure and good water for the City may be effectually attained, by whatever agency the Legislature may deem it proper to devise.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
THOMAS CUMSTON,
H. SIMS,
HENRY DRINKER, JUN.
DANIEL SMITH,

Joint Committee of the Select and Common Councils, appointed to present their Memorial, and attend to its objects while before the Legislature.
December 29, 1798.

The Creditors of SAMUEL RUTTER are informed, That the Trustees will continue to attend at the House of Christopher Thompson, in Robeson Township, Berks county, on the 28th and 29th days of the present month, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of January next, in order to receive proof in support of their respective claims—And at Norristown for the purpose, at the house of Jeremiah Wills, on the 11th and 12th days of February next, of which all persons concerned, are requested to take NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the said SAMUEL RUTTER, previously to the 10th day of June last, are informed that, unless payment is made to some one of the subscribers, before the 1st day of February next, suits will be commenced against them without respects of persons.

SAMUEL BAIRD } Trustees.
REES MOORE }
SAMUEL POTTS }

The Creditors of William Steedman of Derry-Town, in the county of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania, are hereby informed, that the said William Steedman has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the said County, to be admitted to the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of January 1799, at Sunbury, in the said County, to hear him and his Creditors.
WILLIAM STEEDMAN.
January 7

The Creditors of John Lawshe, of Derry-Town, in the county of Northumberland State of Pennsylvania, are hereby informed, that the said John Lawshe has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, to be admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of January, 1799, at Sunbury, in the said county, to hear him and his Creditors.
JOHN LAWSHE.
Jan. 7.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion.

(CONTINUED.)

FRIDAY, December 28.

Mr. Gallatin, having obtained leave to speak a third time to the same question, acknowledged, that many of his remarks yesterday were of general nature, and not perfectly applicable to the question under consideration; but he had been compelled to follow the gentleman from South Carolina, himself, who according to his usual habit, had left the question, in order to introduce a general declamation upon the supposed motives and actions of gentlemen who differ from him in opinion. It was some of those general remarks which he called offensive war, because it was a deviation from the manner in which he himself had been in the habit of debating questions before this house, and notwithstanding what the gentleman from South Carolina had insinuated to the contrary, he believed it would be allowed that the manner in which he argued upon any proposition was as unexceptionable as that of any other member. It was not his custom to depart from a question under discussion; still less had he done it, and that times without number, as that gentleman had done, for the purpose of introducing declamation on the conduct and motives, not of one man, but on all who differ from him in opinion with respect to his favorite measures. By offensive war, Mr. G. said he did not mean personal attack; but a retaliation of that kind of attack which the gentleman from South Carolina himself made. If that gentleman thought proper to misrepresent the motives of the party opposed to him, he would himself retaliate, not by personality, nor by vague assertions, but by bringing forth facts to shew the true motives of the party to which that gentleman belongs. As to the personal attacks, said Mr. G. which he states I have made upon him, what are they? That I have charged that gentleman two years ago with not understanding the subject of revenue. Is this, said Mr. G. personality? Certainly not. How could I resist an argument on the subject of revenue made by that gentleman better than by shewing that he does not understand the subject, if that is true; and I think indeed the gentleman ought to be obliged to me for having told him so; because it led him to attend to the subject, and I believe he understands it much better now, than he did then. Mr. G. said, that unconscious as he was of having made any personal attack upon the gentleman from South Carolina, or any other, he should not, however, be deterred on a proper occasion from carrying into effect that kind of offensive war he alluded to, from that investigation of the true motives of that gentleman's party, by any threats of personal retaliation; especially from that gentleman. Of whatever materials his house might be composed, it was at least proof against any pebble which that gentleman might cast against it. He believed that both his private and political character, when compared with that of that member, were not in much danger of being hurt by any insinuations coming from that quarter.

But the gentleman from South Carolina has said, that it is not customary for him to ascribe wrong motives, or to misrepresent the actions of his opponents. Permit me, said Mr. G. to make a few remarks upon what has fallen from him in the course of the present debate. What were his arguments, or assertions yesterday? They were these: It is impossible, said he, that the person who went to France should have gone of his own accord, that he could be so fully and vain, since he could not possibly expect to produce any effect, therefore he must have been sent by other persons, and have taken credentials with him. He brings no proof of this, or that he was sent or authorized, but it must be believed, because he chafes to suppose it. This Mr. G. considered as one of those general attacks which it would be proper to repel. But the gentleman does not stop here. The person who went to France, according to his assertion, was sent there by individuals who gave him credentials. And who are these individuals? They are a party in the United States, which the gentleman chooses to call a French party—a party, he tells the world, upon which the French depend for assistance to enslave this country, and the gentleman proceeded to inform the house what must have been the language of this party, through their agent to the French directory. And this is the ground which the gentleman takes, to shew the necessity of passing this resolution. This was not the first time, Mr. G. said, that arguments of this kind had been brought forward to support propositions, which had no other foundation but that gentleman's own fertile imagination. This is the kind of attack which he meant to repel.

When the gentleman comes forward, said Mr. G. and tells you that the individuals, generally speaking, with whom he differs in opinion, are a French party; when he tells you it is the view of that party to revolutionize this country; that there is a modern system which they mean to carry into effect by means of foreign aid, am I not right, said Mr. G. in attributing these assertions to a design in that gentleman to support a system of alarm which he wished to exist in this country? Nay, on this very day, that gentleman, following the gentleman from Massachusetts, has gone upon ground nearly similar. He has said that the opposer of this

resolution, support a Jacobinical or Jacobinical doctrine, that the end of a thing justifies the means by which it is accomplished. This doctrine, said Mr. G. is contrary to every principle of integrity, is charged upon us, without the least proof. What does this mean, but that all those who oppose this resolution, and all others of republican opinion, are deficient in integrity, morality, and every thing sacred. Who has ever said, that the end justifies the means by which it is attained? Has it been said by any member opposed to this resolution, that it was wrong in this person first to act, but that if good effects were produced, the wrong ought to be overlooked? No such thing. It had been on the contrary said, that if there was no criminality in the act, no bad intention, and no bad effect produced, the whole was innocent. It had never been said, that provided the effect was good, though the act was criminal, it ought not to be punished; but that the act itself was not criminal; and that the resolution ought to be confined to the punishment, not of any correspondence whatever, but of criminal correspondence only; whilst its supporters insinuate, that every act of that kind, however innocent in itself, ought to be punished, because the effect might be mischievous.

Mr. G. said, as he was up, he now would consider some other arguments which had been used in favor of this resolution. The gentleman from Massachusetts has said, that it was right to lay this resolution upon the table, and his argument in favour of it was, that it had been understood at the beginning of this session, that it was intended to bring forward a motion to repeal the alien and sedition laws, and that then gentlemen would of course bring forward every argument to influence the passions of the public, and that therefore the friends of the present resolution had thought it right to give the first blow, and chafe their own ground to fight upon. This, said Mr. G. is an acknowledgment that this proposition is nothing more than a manoeuvre, and justifies what I have already said, that the friends of the Alien and Sedition bills chose rather to attack us on this ground, than to wait till a proposition for a repeal of those laws is brought forward, where they feel we must have the advantage. Mr. G. said, he gave credit to gentlemen for having selected this ground, as the resolution has something specious on the face of it. It is a good manoeuvre; but it is nevertheless a manoeuvre, according to gentlemen's own acknowledgment.

In support, however, of the proposition, the same gentleman has told us, that it was at least very likely that if the person who was lately in France, had ever risked any thing in writing, or in public, every thing said or written had been extremely proper in itself, such as no person need be ashamed of, and such as would rather operate in his favor, when known, than otherwise; at the same time, he remarked, that we do not know the subjects of his private conversations with the members of the French government; so that all his offensive acts were right, and all his secret ones wrong. Now, said Mr. G. if a law is passed on this subject, it can only have effect upon offensive correspondence, and yet the gentleman says that offensive acts will always be right. Mr. G. believed the gentleman had told the house what is true; and that if any person wished to carry on a criminal correspondence with a foreign government, they will do it secretly, and not in the open manner in which the gentleman alluded to has lately done. He believed the publicity of this proceeding, is the best argument in its favor. He spoke, however, only from conjecture; when he was better acquainted with that business, it was possible he might be obliged to condemn it.

When he had heretofore attacked this resolution, it was said he had attacked its details only, and not its principle, yet those details made up the whole of the resolution. Mr. G. here repeated the objections which he had before stated to the resolution, insisting that no unauthorized individual could usurp the Executive Authority; and that a distinction was not made between private correspondence and public negotiation. Mr. G. said, he had also made a distinction between an individual acting on his own account, and a person being sent to a foreign government by a party. He thought this distinction correct. If a person, from enthusiasm or any other cause, not criminal, undertakes to open a correspondence with a foreign government not intended to defeat any negotiation of the government, or to involve the country in a war, or to invite foreign aggression, he believed it would be perfectly innocent; but, if a combination of men were to combine themselves as a party against the government of their country, and for that purpose to select an envoy in order to negotiate for them, he should consider such a conduct as highly improper.

A gentleman from Connecticut made use of an argument yesterday, which had not been noticed. He said, that a foreign nation who means to confer a benefit upon another nation, will never negotiate with an unauthorized individual; that if one government was disposed to treat with another, they would forever reject the interference of private individuals, and that when a government opens a correspondence with an individual, it shews, upon the face of the transaction, a want of sincerity to obtain the object in view; and that the French government, therefore, having lent an ear to an individual American citizen, had shewn a want of sincerity; that it is always criminal to hold such a correspondence, and that it ought to be restrained. But did the gentleman who laid this doctrine down, perceive whether it would lead to? If it be criminal for an individual to negotiate with a government, is it not equally criminal in a government to negotiate or correspond with an individual? If it be, and a proof of a want of sincerity, how will this apply to the conduct of our government? Take the resolution upon the table, and transfer it on that of the council of Five Hundred, and it will appear in the shape of law for punishing Messrs. X and Y for carrying on an unauthorized cor-

respondence with the American government through our commissioners. Let it be remembered that our country did open a correspondence with X and Y; one of whom avowed that he was not an agent of the French government, and that he had no object except that of promoting the welfare of the United States, and that when they opened that negotiation they had no proof that even the other was authorized. Would it be said, then, that our government was not sincere in their wishes to obtain peace, from their having carried on such a correspondence? Mr. G. said, as he did not agree in the doctrine, he did not agree in the conclusion. He believed there are cases, in which governments are obliged to have recourse to indirect means of negotiation, and as our commissioners were not accepted, perhaps it was right for them to do as they did, in order to get finally heard by the government. In the same manner, after all intercourse had been cut off between the two countries, the French government might correspond with an American citizen in France, without given any evidence of their insincerity. Whether they had done so or not, he could not say; their actions must shew.

The same gentleman spoke of what he called the diplomatic skill of France. This, Mr. G. said, had long been a favourite expression—to him it always appeared ridiculous; because, if any nation has given proof of their want of wisdom in this respect, the French have done it in their diplomatic intercourse with this country. Amongst all the foreign ministers who have been sent to this country, it must be acknowledged that none have evinced so little diplomatic skill as those of the French republic. The French, Mr. G. said, appeared to him to have in their enthusiasm at first, and then in the intoxication of victory, very unwisely set aside those rules which had been adopted by all other nations in their mutual intercourse, and, in so doing, they had been guilty in his opinion, not of a display of diplomatic skill, but of egregious folly. They had made a most curious display of diplomatic skill in having called home their minister from this country, and in having sent back ours unaccepted. So that, though there is in this country, according to the representations of certain gentlemen, a party ready to join the French nation in any of their schemes against this country; and although the French with countenance and promote that party, they have themselves cut off every means of correspondence, through which those domestic traitors might have carried on their nefarious projects, without any suspicion whatever.

But, Mr. G. believed it was immaterial to us whether the French have not diplomatic skill or not; whether her views upon this country are inimical, or not, as it respects this resolution. He had himself never been alarmed, as the gentleman from Massachusetts had expressed himself to be from the view of what has passed in other countries. He had not been alarmed, because he considered the internal situation of this country, and our distance from Europe as two sufficient safeguards. He considered our internal situation to be such, (divided in opinion as we unfortunately are) as not to admit the supposition that there can be a party in this country disposed to make any change in the form of government which we have the happiness to enjoy. There, are, said he, I know, men in this country who are dissatisfied with some of the measures of administration, and not only with the measures of administration, but also with some of the acts of Congress; but the remedy which they wish and seek for, is not a revolution, but by the means pointed out by the constitution, by enlightening the minds of the people, the medium of the press, with respect to their true interests; by convincing them certain measures are wrong, and by persuading them to effect a change in these measures by means of elections. Any other change which could be accomplished, would undoubtedly, as the gentleman from Massachusetts had said, plunge a dagger in the breasts of those who opposed it. No man in this country can possibly have an interest in changing the constitution. Men who generally enjoy independence, or more than independence (which is mostly the case in that part of the country where some of the measures of the government are most condemned) have nothing to hope from such a change. They may wish to see other persons in the administration of government; but would never consent to any revolutionary risk to obtain this end.

And if there are no men in this country who wish to effect a revolution, said Mr. G. still less are there any who wish for foreign aid to assist them in such a work. But if they did, how was it to be obtained? Did not our distance from Europe, and the want of naval resources of that nation whose interference was apprehended, secured us from that danger, that alarm appeared to him too ridiculous for serious consideration.

Mr. G. had already observed, that if any laws were passed upon this subject, it ought to be founded upon a resolution which should define what is criminal, and what is not; and he was confirmed in this opinion, by no nation ever having passed a law of a nature like the one now proposed. He recollected having seen printed, during the present war, a correspondence between an English subject and an agent of France on the subject of the dispute between the two countries; and he recollected that on a trial for treason, it had been stated, that where a correspondence tends to lead an enemy to desert from their violence against the country to which the correspondent belongs, it is so far from being criminal, that it is worthy of praise. He had never heard of a nation legislating on the general ground proposed; and though it has been said, that when a bill is redacted, it will be more defined; gentlemen by their arguments, tell us the reverse, for they say any kind of correspondence ought to be punished. Mr. G. mentioned this on account of what had fallen from the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that he was sensible that the ground selected by gentlemen for this debate is a specious one, and had

been taken with sagacity; that it is such an one as it would have been most prudent not to have opposed them on; and if this had been merely a declaratory opinion, unconnected with any law, he would have suffered it to have passed over without remark; but when he saw it was to be the foundation of a penal law, whatever advantage gentlemen may take of the opposition, to alarm the public mind, he considered it a duty, which he could not abandon, to oppose it in every shape. If the resolution, was, however, adopted, and when the bill is reported, it shall be freed from the objections which he has brought against the resolution, he should then withdraw his opposition.

Mr. J. Williams said, that notwithstanding the declaration of the gentleman just laid down, he did not think his opposition to this resolution would warrant a belief of it, because his arguments went to justify, not only the late transaction, but to lay it down as a maxim, that any person whatever may do the same thing. He thought gentlemen would have done well to have taken the advice of the gentleman from Georgia, and reserved their objections until the bill was reported; but they have chosen a contrary course, and determined to oppose the principle in all its stages. During the last session, the house was employed for four weeks in discussing the propriety of sending certain ministers abroad. Gentlemen were for having few or none, but now they are in favor of any individual who chooses becoming a negotiator. If, said Mr. W. we mean to preserve our constitution and government, an innovation of this kind ought to be strictly guarded against. It is derogatory to a republican government, continued he, to see it announced in a foreign paper, that an envoy is arrived from the United States, but afterwards contradicted, and said to be a person come to treat, but unauthorized by the government. It would appear that the government of any country which would treat with such a person, must despise the principles of republicanism; because everything done contrary to the will of a majority, is contrary to republican principles. Our government sent commissioners to France to treat, but the French Directory refused to treat with them. Certain gentlemen then say they will send a man themselves—for no one can believe that the person went of his own accord. He believed no gentleman could say so. And if he did not go by his own authority, by what authority did he go? It must have been an authority directly opposed to the will of the majority. Mr. W. supposed the opposition which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has given to this resolution, had carried him farther than he intended. He had said that the resolution carried a declaration of war on the face of it. Was not this sending out unnecessary alarm to the people? Certainly it was. And what was it followed with? That a standing army was found to be necessary to destroy the remaining liberties of the people. What, said Mr. W. gave rise to this standing army? What but the opposition of these very gentlemen. Had they not inflamed the minds of the people, procured public meetings, and at length produced an insurrection in the country? By this conduct, they have put the country to vast unnecessary expense; even the present debate, which they had been the cause of, would cost the public a large sum. Had it not been for the opposition of these gentlemen, large expenditures would have been saved to the nation. When any thing like a measure of defence is proposed, they are sure to arrest its progress, by occasioning a long debate. And yet the excessive expenditure of government is always attributed to its friends and supporters whereas the very reverse is the fact. Even in the most trifling business, day after day is taking up in debate. Why not suffer the present resolution to go to a committee, and when their report is made, the subject could be discussed in committee of the whole. He hoped every gentleman who wished to support the constitution and government, would not oppose a measure intended to support them. He believed there would be no difficulty in discriminating between criminal correspondences and those which are innocent. Gentlemen suppose it would be a happy thing if an individual could procure a peace for the country, which it was not in the power of the government to obtain. But, said he, suppose two countries are at war, and a party, or an individual, were to go to one of the hostile nations from the other, and advise them to continue the war for a certain time longer (when they would otherwise be disposed to make peace) by an assurance that if they did so, their enemy would surrender at discretion. Yet this, it might be said, was undertaking for the best motives. If an unauthorized person were to come to this country from France, he would be rejected at once; and France, had proved herself to be no republic, by acting differently, paying so little respect to republican principles.

(To be Continued.)

AT PRIVATE SALE,
Several very elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and a half miles from the court-house near
Frankfort road.
THESE situations are considered in point of
health, beauty and elegance, equal to any
near the city; commanding a very extensive view
of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbor, the
city, Harrogate, Frankfort, and several elegant
country seats.
Any person desirous of viewing the grounds
will please apply to HENRY HAINES, on the pre-
mises, and for terms, which will be made easy, to
ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, No. 124, Fourth Street,
and for title, to
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Esq.
Arch, between Second and Front streets.
Jan. 8. d2w

FOR SALE,
(For Cash, or Approved Notes, at 60 days.)
A QUANTITY OF
Demy Printing Paper,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.
Sixty Reams of Foolscap, No. 2.
Esquire of the Printer.
Jan. 7. d1m

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON January 2.
FROM HAMBURG.
An obliging correspondent has furnished us with Hamburg papers to Oct. 30, received by the Barbara, Capt. Clark, arrived at Salem.
A Hamburg paper of the 26th October, contains the following corroborative account of the fate of Buonaparte. It was received officially at Constantinople, by a courier, the 22d October by way of Belgrade—Constantinople, Oct. 28. The Porte has received an official account from the Pacha of Cairo, stating that Buonaparte had left that city for Alexandria. His first intention was to defend the castle of Cairo, at all events; and for this purpose he threw into it a strong garrison. He had taken a position against the Arabs, in advance of Cairo. [In a former account it was mentioned that he had thrown up entrenchments four hours (a term meaning leagues) in front of Cairo.] The Arabs did not cease to harass him; and he waited there to sustain the attack meditated against him, by the Arabs, the Bey, and the Kopten; and to see the effect of the distribution of money, &c. at Cairo; where he was disappointed. The garrison at the Castle had many difficulties to overcome; and notwithstanding from the mode of attack of the Arabs Buonaparte always remained master of the field, such were his losses, that he was at last obliged to retreat to Alexandria; where he was determined to make a stand, and defend himself to the last extremity. If the account of the last victory of the Arabs can be credited, Buonaparte's army must be reduced to 8000 men. The Arabian army was 60,000 strong, and do not consider the French invaders as soldiers, but as freebooters; and therefore give them no quarter. Their hatred against them is heightened by the consideration, that they deem their object to be the plunder of Mecca, and the overthrow of the religion of their fathers. In this idea they are confirmed by the declaration of war of the Sublime Porte, and their cautions to all true Musselmans. The French, agreeably to Buonaparte's proclamation, have committed various hostilities on those towns which did not readily obey their summons to surrender. This has heightened the rage of the natives; and the young men fly in great numbers to the standard of Mahomet.

The late news from Europe, must operate a powerful narcotic to the few remaining French infallibility men in our country; and those who were all cock-a-hoop to dance the Cernagole, on "the splendid train of the glorious successes of the French," must now attune their notes to the Dead March in Gaul.

The French privateersmen in the Havana, were quite vociferous in their Sacra Deus, when they saw the United States ship Baltimore, bring a picaroon into the harbour of their humble dependent, the Spaniard.

DEPARTMENT OF GUADALOUPE
Equality. The Law. Liberty.
Decree of the 7th of Vendemiaire, seventh year.

The particular Agent of the Executive Directory of the French Republic at the Windward Islands, being informed by the exterior relations, and even by the American papers, that the vessels of that nation have captured the privateer La Croyable, Capt. Sylvestre, of St. Domingo, bearing a commission from Citizen Hedouville, particular agent of the Executive Directory, and have conducted to the United States, where the captain and crew have been detained prisoners—that a frigate and a sloop of war have also taken the privateer the Sanspareil of this colony, near Martinique, and have conducted her towards this as from Saint-Domingo.

Considering that these hostile acts evince a very formal intention on the part of that government, to declare war against the French government, or to force the latter, to declare war against the former: that it is even possible that this declaration has already taken place, on one part or the other, yet not being certain as to this fact, he cannot act on conjecture, yet it being essential to fix the public opinion on the conduct to be held towards the Americans, in order to prevent the abuses and vexations which may result from the perfidious conduct, which they use towards French vessels, and to take measures which may secure against the efforts of their hostilities, in case war should be declared, decrees.

Article I. The laws and regulations on the subject of cruising, relative to neutrals and more especially the Americans shall be executed in every particular.

II. The American vessels released by the tribunal of Commerce, shall be provisionally sequestered; their cargoes sold under the direction of the administration, and the proceeds lodged in the chest of the republic where they shall remain deposited, to be remitted to those to whom of right they shall belong agreeable to the order of the Executive Directory.

III. The tribunal of Commerce, shall be bound to give immediate notice to the agency, of the releve, which he may grant to said American vessels.

IV. The captains and crews of the said American vessels shall not depart from the colony, until they have subscribed and obligated, to cause themselves to be exchanged in case war shall have been declared between the two powers.

V. The administration and the commander in chief of the armed force, are charged with the execution of the present decree; which shall be printed, read, published, fix-

ed up, and enregistered on all the registers of all the constituted authorities who are charged with its execution.
At Port de la Liberte, the 7th Vendemiaire, 7th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.
(Signed) V. HUGUES.
ANDRE, Secretary of the agency at Guadeloupe.
From the press of the republic.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

Logan.
MR. FENNO,
I believe it is chiefly owing to perseverance in a species of novel and eccentric impudence, that characters of perfect insignificance and extreme imbecility, are sometimes able to scramble out of obscurity and awkwardly jostle themselves into public notice. A remarkable confirmation of this opinion we have now before us, in a man called *George Logan*. This creature, by a strange distortion of imagination, has fancied himself possessed of more general knowledge, more political sagacity, more persuasive eloquence and more powerful influence than the whole executive department of a nation; and not doubting to succeed in what the highest constituted authorities of his country, by the wisest plans, and justest measures, have failed to effect, away he sails, a self-appointed, self-accredited, and self-sufficient ambassador of peace, to the Regicide Directory; and on his return, finding his conduct ridiculed by some for its excessive folly, and censured by others, for having exhibited as much jacobin knavery as his underhanding would permit, he has at last thought proper to defend a little from that sublimely predominating station where vanity had enthroned him, to take some notice of those public characters "high in office" who he says "have become the agents of private slander." The substance of his defence is this. How that he left his country, how he arrived in France, how he saw general La Fayette, how he came to Paris, how he was introduced to and visited in the most friendly manner Citizen *Marlin*, how he gave his opinion to the prince of Pirates, and also to many others of the fraternizing nation, and concludes by asserting a long string of negatives, against which no one must dare to inculpate any thing, because he has averred them not to be true. He kindly informs us, that "to defend and support the rights of our country as an independent commonwealth, is certainly the first duty of every good citizen" and "that he was unacquainted with any law, moral or political, by which he was prohibited from benefiting his country." There needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us this; but did this great Doctor recollect that there is a certain orderly sphere of action wherein alone it is possible for an individual to benefit the public, and that when he rambles out of his proper place in society he is unable to be of service, but may (if his abilities will permit) do much harm; and does he know that in all countries where the dignity of the executive is sufficiently supported, such an officious meddler could not escape the punishment due to his impertinence and temerity. Those who were authorized and best able to defend and support the rights of the country against "robbers by inclination, interest, habit, and system" had in vain exerted every prudent and honorable means; and when at last the nation's patience was quite exhausted, when its safety required a separation from such a contagious pestilence, when its commerce loudly called for retribution, and its insulted dignity atoned, then goes this supporter of independence, fleeing for peace, to those of whom his country had demanded satisfaction, of whom they were preparing to avenge themselves, and whose arrogance and enormous villainies they were determined to punish. He next tells us "that he spoke of his country to the citizens of France as he felt, but at all times with respect" and "he denied that there was any party here ready to sacrifice the government of their country." But some have been hardy enough to suppose, that to say one thing, and act in direct contradiction, is not exactly opposite to the principles of a jacobin: accordingly this man, who thought slightly of the wisdom and rectitude of the legitimate authority of his country, who belonged to a party that was perpetually opposing every useful measure, and contriving by every artifice in their power to "stop the wheels of government," and who went over to our enemies in defence of, and as it were flying in the very face of government, to contradict all that had been said, and thwart all that had been done by its agents: this man, with true jacobin consistency "could always feel for and speak respectfully of his country."

He also took care to inform the ministers of disorganization, "That the people constituting the sovereign authority, and enjoying all the advantages of a representative government, had it always in their power to alter the constitution and laws of their country." He could also inform them it was not only his opinion, but also that of many more friends to the glorious revolution and revolutionary principles, that if they continued the embargo on our shipping, imprisoned our seamen, and plundered our property, it was not certain whether the sovereign people could be prevailed upon to alter the constitution and laws of their country so soon, or so effectually, as our good ally might wish: that such conduct might endanger the general cause of fraternization, might have the mischievous tendency to open people's eyes to a sense of their own interests, to discover the lurking motives of smiling-faced cut-throats, to despise their insidious policy, crush their party here, nip the opening bud of anarchy

and prevent its fruit from ever reaching that maturity which France alone has brought to unrivalled perfection.

He could pay private friendly visits, and receive friendly attentions from the head of that "bloody, tyrannical, profligate, ferocious gang of ruffians" who were (to use the language of one of the most brilliant and useful members of whom death could deprive society) "wretches, who had lost all pretensions to the name of man; who, like Herod and Nero, looked on humanity to be weakness, virtue a prejudice; whose hearts could be only warmed with the sacrilegious flames that devoured priests and altars; who naturalized murder, croaked and thirsted for blood and power, attempted to invert the decrees of nature, and called on confusion as the order of the day." The President of these monsters, whom every good man in this and every other country cannot think of without abhorrence and detestation, he could be on the most friendly terms with, and all for the purpose of benefiting his country. What is more strange, on his return to this city, after going with an unblushing front to the Secretary of State, and insulting the first magistrate of the country, by daring to appear in his presence, this wretch could find partisans enough to get him elected a representative in the State Legislature for the county of Philadelphia! yes, the people of Southwark, and principally of the Northern Liberties, have by some extravagant perversion of common sense, some wonderful anomaly in folly rejected the lofty trees of the forest, "and laid unto the Bramble, thou, shalt reign over us."

If the general tenor of a man's conduct is any better proof of his principles and connections than his bare ipsé dixit; then surely, we are fully warranted to believe and assert that, "he did go to France at the direction and advice of some persons here; that he did go and act as the official agent of a party; that he did associate with persons of whom he ought to have been ashamed, that his conduct has been dishonorable to himself," and as far as lay in his power "injurious to his country."

A. 3.
January 7th, 1799.
To the Author of TIT FOR TAT.
Both candor and good humor (rare attendants on news-paper controversy) are so conspicuous in your "courteous retort," as to command a gentlemanly reply to your important queries: but to do this it may be better to effect a division of your essay into three questions—And

First. To demonstrate the fallacy of your opinion "that an increase of insurance companies could, by any fair calculation, reduce the rate of premium."

Secondly. It will be shewn how far you are incorrect in your list of *Goose-traps*, if you please, if your test be made our rule in judgment, which rule was made applicable to those institutions only, that are founded in speculation or mere opposition to others already in existence, and amply sufficient for all beneficial purposes. Your opinion, also, of the instrumentality of the character in question, will be noticed under this head.

Thirdly. In consequence of your concluding paragraph, a plan for a new monied institution, if such should be thought desirable, will be duly considered.

PERSEVERO.
TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING having had the misfortune to be captured on my passage from the port of Philadelphia to that of St. Thomas's, by a French privateer and carried into Point-Petre in Guadeloupe, where I suffered much, and in addition to which I found, on my return to the place of my nativity, that my character had been stigmatized in a most wicked and malicious publication in the Gazette of the United States, 3d December, and Philadelphia Gazette, of the 5th December 1798—viz.

SAVANNAH, November 13.
"A jacobin's Name."
"We are requested to mention the jacobin's name, who petitioned Victor Hughes, for fraternal treatment (as stated in the last Oracle). It was a captain MASON, in a brig from Philadelphia. We have not been able to obtain a true copy of Victor's letter, but it is supposed to run in the following style:

"Health and Fraternity.
"Dear Jacob,
"Your's of this day's date is received.—Can you think that the Terrible Republic needs the support of American traitors? The Magnanimous French nation despises such scoundrels! The only discrimination I shall make is, to confine you with greater severity, and keep you on shorter allowance; for the villain who prefers any country to his own, merits the guillotine."

V. HUGUES.
All of which I deny, and declare to be totally without foundation, having never been written, or in any wise applied to the said Victor Hughes, nor received any communication from him.

Should the villainous calumniator dare to come forward and acknowledge himself, I shall give a further proof of my innocence, and his infamy.

THOMAS MASON.
Jan. 7, 1799.
No. 13 Vine-street, Philadelphia.

Godwin, author of political justice, who is for making the passions of the human heart the standard of moral and political virtue, has lately published memoirs of his deceased wife, formerly Mrs. Woolstonecraft, who dedicated her Rights of Women to the Young Bishop of Autun. Acting up to the pernicious principle for which he contends, in this performance, he drags into public notice, all the private errors and vices of himself and spouse.—With more truth than modesty, he evinces that he has reduced his own feelings to that brutal indifference the prevalence of which he conceives, would render the condition of the world more perfect.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1799:

Thomas Willing,	George Fox,
Elias Bondinot,	William Chancellor,
Samuel Breck,	John Craig,
Archibald McCall,	Jeremiah Parker,
William Bingham,	John Laurence, N.Y.
Robert Smith,	Abijah Hammett, do.
Isaac Wharton,	Thomas Pearfall, do.
Thomas Ewing,	Gerard Walton, do.
James C. Fisher,	Robert Troup, do.
Abijah Dawes,	Moses Rogers, do.
Joseph Sims,	Jacob Read, S. Carol.
John G. Wachsmonth,	Harrison G. Otis,
Jacob Downing,	[Massachusetts.]

At a meeting of the Directors, yesterday, Thomas Willing, Esq. was unanimously chosen President.

A letter from Martinique states, that the troops lately arrived at Guadeloupe, have forcibly arrested Victor Hughes, and confined him on board one of the frigates to be sent to France.

[Balt. Fed. Gaz.

The Constellation frigate, and sloop of war Richmond, have left Hampton Roads with a small convoy, for the West Indies.

[Ibid.

A perfect and easy method of purifying Beds from infection, recommended to the Citizens of Philadelphia and its Liberties.

Take a tight hoghead or other vessel, large enough to receive the Bed, the larger the better; put the bed in it, and fill the vessel with water; stir or agitate the bed in the water. At the end of twelve hours pour off the water and fill the vessel with fresh, repeating the same practice of agitating the bed in the water, at intervals for twelve hours longer. Pour off the water again, and fill the cask, stirring the bed in the third change of water as before, when it may be taken out and the feathers and tick dried for use. The feathers thus washed and dried, will be much improved in their elasticity, or life, as it is called, and the contagious nuisance removed. This method hath been practised by some of the inhabitants of the borough of Chester; and the writer is assured the beds are much improved in their quality.

The Society for the Institution and Support of First Day or Sunday Schools, &c. meet at JOHN ELLIS'S School Room, in Third near Mulberry Street, at six o'clock, this evening.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, 1 mo. 9, 1799.

Sales of valuable Property.
AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale (if not previously sold at private sale), on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,
An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a thirty feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Street extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the thirty feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a five story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chestnut and Market containing in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the above Lots in water Street the first of April next—

JONAH HEWES } Executors.
JOHN MORRIS }
JOSEPH ANTHONY }
BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.
Jan. 9. d14F

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
In the School House of the Holy Trinity Church
An English Catholic Teacher,
Who can produce good recommendation. For further particulars apply of the subscribers.
WILLIAM ELLING, pastor.
JAMES GILLIES,
ADAM PREMIR.
Jan. 7. d3t

WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue, on the 17th Instant, in the evening,
Two Tracts or Pieces of Land,
SITUATE in the State of Tennessee, one of them on the head and being in the county of Sumner, on the Headwaters of Flinn's creek, containing one thousand seven hundred and fourteen acres, and the other situate in Hawkins county, in the same State, containing five thousand acres.

Conditions of sale will be cash, to be paid on the execution of the deed. Information, relative to the titles, may be had on application to Joshua B. Bond, no. —, corner of High and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

Shannon & Polk, Auctioneers.
Jan. 8. d12Jy.

Bank of North America,
January 1, 1799.
A dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board,
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier,
d12Jy.

Bank of Pennsylvania.
January 2d, 1799.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Bank stock, for the last Six Months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,
JON. SMITH, cashier.
Jan. 2. d13

IMPORTED
In the last arrivals from Bremen,
Hamburg and Amsterdam,
AND FOR SALE,
AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL
CREDIT, BY
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water Street.
215 bales & boxes Licklenburghs,
hempen liens and oznabrigs from 1/5 to
3/4 per ell
70 do. bleached and brown heffians
40 do. brown rolls suitable for cof-
fee bags
20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.
30 chests platillas
3 do. dowlas
30 do. creas a la Moria
12 do. chappilles
12 do. Bi-field linen
90 do. paterbornes
45 do. Britannias
1 do. Holland canvas
1 do. Ruffia do.
3 do. Ruffia fleecings
1 do. ravens duck
1 do. Ruffia drillens
1 do. brown holland
2 do. Silica rouans
1 do. Wahrendrop linen
1 do. Caraudoles
2 do. Flemish liens
1 do. cambricks and
lawns
1 do. diaper
12 do. stripes
13 do. checks
2 do. flannels
1 do. Arabia stripe
1 do. hunting for colors
1 packa. Madras hand-
kerchiefs
1 do. Turkey yarn
6 bales empty bags
1 chest hair ribband
3 boxes tapes, assorted
1 do. bobbin, assorted
1 box threads & tapes
1 do. fine blue litulas
5 chests men's slippers
3 do. bed ticks
2 chests hog's bristles
6 chests writing paper
4 do. quilts
November 12

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
WATCH-MAKER.
HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied
by Mr. John Wood, No. 44, corner of
Front and Chestnut Streets; where he will thank-
fully receive and execute orders with neatness
and dispatch
HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A neat and Large Assortment of
Clocks & Watches.
WANTED,
A JOURNEYMAN,
ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respecta-
ble parents.
FOR SALE,
A large quantity of Watch Glasses
Wholesale and Retail.
NOV 24

EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
Corner of Front and Market Streets, Philadelphia
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
BY the different rivals, a large supply of Clock
and Watch makers and Silver Smiths Tools,
files and materials.
CONSISTING OF
Rowling Mills, large and small Bench and Hand
Vices, Turnbuckles, Pliers, Sliding Tongs, Bra-
ces and Bits, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch bra-
ces, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and
small Hammers, Clock dials, cast brass Bells, for-
ged work and pinions, Emery, Rotten stone, Pum-
ice stone, Borax, Spelter Solder, Brass, Steel and
Iron wire, sheet Brass, main springs and glasses
gold, gilt, and steel chains, fials and keys, &c. &c.
Clocks and Watches carefully repaired
NOV. 21

R. TAYLOR,
MUSIC PROFESSOR,
NO. 95, NORTH SIXTH STREET.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that
he continues to teach Ladies the Piano
Forte as usual.
Nov. 6.

To be Sold,
OR EXCHANGED,
For property in the City, or within Thirty
miles of it,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,
IN Tukorora Valley, Milfin county, containing
about three hundred acres, the whole capable
of cultivation. At present there is about 50 acres
cleared, 20 of which is a rich bottom of Meadow
Ground, enriched by a never failing stream, that
has fall and water enough for all the purposes of
a Country Mill. For further information apply at
No. 63, Market Street.
November 20

DRIED PEACHES,
In barrels
Demijohns
Claret
Porter, and
Port Wine
And Corks in Bales—For sale by
BENJ. W. MORRIS.
Dec. 20

IRISH LINENS,
4-4 and 7-8th White Linens well
affo etd
1-4 Brown ditto ditto
1-4 Irish Cheques suitable for the
West-India Market.
FOR SALE,
On reasonable terms—by the Box or Bale,
By GABLE & HELMUTH,
No. 148, South Second Street.
Dec 19

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JANE
DAVIDSON, widow, deceased, are requested to
make payment; and those who have any demands
against the said estate to render their accounts duly
attested, to
WM. DAVIDSON, or
JAMES DAVIDSON,
Dec 31

PRINTING WORK,
Of Every Kind,
EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST
NOTICE.
At the Office of the GAZETTE of the
UNITED STATES,
Dec. 13.

Canal Lottery, No. 11.
Will re-commence drawing, on Monday,
the 7th of January next, and con-
tinue until finished.
TICKETS to be had Eight Dollars each, at
WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery
and Bankers office, No. 64 South Second Street,
where check books are kept for registering and
examination of Tickets in the above, City of
Washington and Patterfon Lotteries, &c.
STATE OF THE WHEEL.
One prize of 10,000 dollars 10,000
Five 4,000 20,000
Two 2,000 4,000
Two 1,000 2,000
Ten 500 5,000
Twenty-seven 200 5,400
With a full proportion of the one hundred
and of the fifty dollar prizes—The Lottery is
more than two thirds drawn and above 15,000
dollars richer than at the commencement.
Note, the business of a Broker duly at-
tended to in all its branches.
ouv. 9.

For Sale,
Several Interesting Files of Newspapers,
Published in this City for the year 1798,
—VIZ—
The Philadelphia Gazette.
The Gazette of the United States.
The True American.
The Aurora.
The above Files are complete, and in the
best order. Enquire at No. 21, North Se-
venth Street, near Sugar Alley.

A Convenient two Story Brick House
Suitable for a small Family.
TO LET
Apply as above.
Jan. 3.

French Language.
G. DUFIEF,
No. 63, SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN
His DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,
On Wednesday, the 14th Inst.
N.B.—Private tuition attended to as usual
and Translations from either Language into the
other, performed with accuracy, secrecy, and
dispatch.
Nov. 10

Patent Ploughs,
TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atfion
Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan
Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumber-
ton. These who have used them give them the
preference to any other kind, as they require
less team, break the ground better, are kept in
order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper
rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of
but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and
beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought
lays and coulters to be put on with screws and
taken off at pleasure
Patent rights for vending with instructions for
making them may be had by applying to John
Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North
Front Street.

Who has for Sale,
Or to Lease for a term of Years,
A number of valuable tracts of Land, well
situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, most-
ly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Hun-
tingdon State of Pennsylvania. Those who may
incline to view them will please to apply to
John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.
Charles Newbold.
July 17

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:
BE IT REMEMBERED,
THAT on the tenth day
of December, in the twenty third
year of the Independence of the
United States of America, JOHN
LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in
this office the title of a book, the right whereof he
claims as author in the words following, to wit:
"A short and practical Essay on Farming; be-
ing the experience of a farmer of about sixty
years of age, near forty years of which were
spent in England, Essex county, on land where
"farming is done in the greatest perfection,
"and near seven years on three hundred and
"twenty acres of worn-out land in Puttegrove and
"Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey—
"Shewing the means whereby these worn-out
"lands may be improved, and that the means are
"in the power of almost every farmer."
In conformity to the act of the Congress of
the United States, intitled "An act for
the encouragement of learning, by securing the
copies of maps, charts and books to the
authors and proprietors of such copies dur-
ing the terms therein mentioned."
D. CALDWELL.
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
Dec. 13

TO LET,
And may be entered on in about two weeks
from the date,
TWO Ranges of stores and Compting
Houses lately erected by the subscriber, just
below Market-street wharf;—The stand for
business equal to any in the city. For terms
apply to
PAUL BECK, jr.
No. 11 South Water Street.
Who has in store several boxes, chests and
packages merchandise received from New-
York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Al-
len master,—the owners are requested to call
for them.
Dec. 31.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road
Company.
THE STOCKHOLDERS,
ARE hereby notified that an Election for Pre-
sident, Managers and other officers for the
ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office
on Monday the 14th January next at ten o'clock.
WM. GOVETT, Secretary.
Dec 22

TO BE LET,
A NEAT, convenient two-story frame HOUSE
and BAKE-HOUSE, situated in fourth Fourth
Street, below German Street.—The house is in com-
plete order, having two rooms on a floor, with a
spacious garret; the lot is 19 1-2 feet front on
Fourth Street, and 121 1-2 feet deep.
Apply to
CHRISTIAN BETZ,
No. 135, Mulberry Street.
N.B.—As the property belongs to orphan chil-
dren, it is expected that good security will be given
for the rent.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1798

Insurance Company of North America.
THE STOCK HOLDERS,
are hereby informed, that a stated meeting
of the Company will be held at their Office
on the 8th of January next, (being the se-
cond Tuesday in the Month) for the elec-
tion of twenty-five Directors for the ensu-
ing year.
E. HAZARD, Sec'y.
Dec. 12th.

NOTICE.
SAMUEL RICHARDET, informs the Gentle-
men Subscribers, that the EXCHANGE
is opened for their reception; and the CITY
TAVERN for Gentlemen and Travellers—
Last Spring added an addition of twelve Bed
Chambers to the side building, which makes it
perfectly convenient.
November 6

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the City of Philadel-
phia, Broker-Founder, deceased, are desired to make
immediate payment and those who have any de-
mands against said estate to bring in their accounts
properly attested for settlement to
DAVID BROOKS, administrator.
Jan 2

NOTICE.
Several of the Doctor's books are missing,
in particular five or six volumes belonging to sets.
It is supposed they have been lent to some of his
friends who will oblige the Executors by returning
them without delay.
MAYOR'S OFFICE
REMOVED to 157 South Second Street.
Dec 24

JOHN MILLER, junr.
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESTNUT,
To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near
Third Street.
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF
COSSAS
Baltas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Also, a large assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various descriptions.
January 1

Nicklin & Griffith,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Sail Cloth by the bale or piece,
(No. 1 & 8)
One bale of seaming-twine
Copper in sheets, from 24 by 48 to 48 by 60
inches
Two tubs raised copper still bottoms
Queens' ware, assorted in crates
London porter in bottles, contained in cases
Empty port wine bottles
Yellow ochre in casks
Cochineal in ferons
Indigo in do. & casks
35 cases and trunks of muslins, ginghams, dimi-
tics, muslinets and pulicat handkerchiefs, in
small assorted packages, calculated for the
West India market
12 trunks printed calicoes
4 bales calicoes, assorted
1 do. coarse woollens
Old Madeira wine
Sheathing paper
English nails in casks, assorted,

The Brig
AMAZON,
FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
December 19.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
By WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Chestnut and Second Streets,
JOAN OF ARC,
AN EPIC POEM,
By Robert Spaldy; with notes.
"WE do not hesitate to declare our opinion
that the poetical powers displayed in it are of a
very superior kind—Conceptions more lofty and
daring, sentiments more commanding, and lan-
guage more energetic, will not easily be found—
nor does scarcely any part of it sink into languor.
as the glow of feelings and genius animates the
whole. The language is, for the most part, mo-
delled on that of Milton; and not unfrequently, it
has a strong resemblance of Shakspeare."
Monthly Review, vol 19, p. 361.

A HISTORY,
OR ANECDOTES OF THE
REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA,
IN THE YEAR 1762.
Translated from the French of M. de Rulhiere;
With an elegant Head of the late Emperors.
[The second edition, price 75 cents.]
"The grounds of M. de Rulhiere's information
seem indisputable, and his readers appear to have
every reason to be satisfied with his discernment,
in unfolding the motives and circumstances that
concurred in bringing about this striking event.
"We shall only add, that we have seldom met
with more interesting original anecdotes, than
those that are contained in the little work which
we have now reviewed."
Appendix to Monthly Review, vol. 22.
Dec 19

NEW NOVELS, PLAYS,
MAGAZINES, &c.
Chalk's Circulating Library.
No. 75, North Third Street.

THE Proprietor, in compliance with his pro-
mises to render this Institution a complete
source of rational amusement and instruction, by
repeated acquisitions of entertaining and interest-
ing publications, has now added to his former
collection Four Hundred Volumes of miscella-
neous works, comprising nearly all the latest
published Novels and Dramatic productions;—
catalogues of which are ready for delivery to
subscribers.
N. B. Subscribers, and others, who still re-
tain Books taken from the Library previous to
the sickness, are requested to return them imme-
diately: the fines will be charged from the 14th
of November.

For sale,
Fine flavored Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and Souehong TEAS.
Dec. 13.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:
BE IT REMEMBERED,
THAT on the twelfth day
of August, in the twenty-third year of
the Independence of the United States of
America, Benjamin Smith Barron, of the said dis-
trict, hath deposited in this office the title of a
book the right whereof he claims as author in the
words following to wit:
"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and
"Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Bar-
"ron, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Socie-
"ty of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of
"the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of
"the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of
"Boston, Corresponding Member of the Massa-
"chusetts Historical Society, and Professor of
"Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany
"in the University of Pennsylvania."
In conformity to the act of the Congress of the
United States, intitled "An act for the encourage-
ment of learning by securing the copies of maps,
charts, and books, to the authors and proprietor,
of such copies during the times therein mentioned,"
SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn'
November 2, 1798.

FOR SALE,
A well improved Plantation,
Of one hundred and twenty acres,
VERY beautifully situated in the county of
Montgomery, about twenty miles from the
city.—The buildings are all new and finished so
as to accommodate a genteel family only.—For
further information, enquire at the Pennsylvania
Coat-of-Arms, nineteen miles from town, and
three above Norris-town.
December 15

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE BY J. PENNO, 110, CHESTNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of
French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous
attempts to degrade the Government of the United
States, and some reflections on the late proceedings
in Congress; written the last of April in the pre-
sent year, by a Member of the House of Represen-
tatives.
JUNE 11

THE SUBSCRIBER
LATELY OF THE HOUSE OF
LANE, GODFREY & Co.
INFORMS his friends in particular and the
public in general, that he continues in the same
line of business as formerly at the store lately
occupied by Messrs. Morgan and Price, on
Stamper's wharf, below the Drawbridge, where he
has for sale a general assortment of bar, rod,
sheet and hoop iron, country and English steel,
open and ten plate stoves, a few pair of double
fortified 4 and 6lb. iron cannon, cannon ball
and grape shot, forge hammers and anvils, a
quantity of cast iron ballast for vessels, chim-
ney backs and jans on a new and improved
plan. Hollow ware assorted. Orders for any
kind of casting will be received at the store
and executed at the air furnace at the shortest
notice.

A small House to let,
Above Fifth Street—Enquire of the Subscriber.
Wm. LANE.
Jan. 3.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the City of Philadel-
phia, Broker-Founder, deceased, are desired to make
immediate payment and those who have any de-
mands against said estate to bring in their accounts
properly attested for settlement to
DAVID BROOKS, administrator.
Jan 2

NOTICE.
Several of the Doctor's books are missing,
in particular five or six volumes belonging to sets.
It is supposed they have been lent to some of his
friends who will oblige the Executors by returning
them without delay.
MAYOR'S OFFICE
REMOVED to 157 South Second Street.
Dec 24

PROPOSALS,
FOR CARRYING
Mails of the United States,
On the following route, will be received at the
General Post-Office, until the 13th day
of February next, inclusive.
1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton,
Princeton, New-Brunswick, Wood-
bridge, Rarway, Elizabethtown and Newark to
New-York six times a week
From May 1 to November 1.
Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday ex-
cepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in
nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted)
by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-
York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M.
and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the
next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.
From November 1 to May 1.
The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at
the same hour and delivered at New-York by
9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from
New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadel-
phia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.
2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilming-
ton, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleiton,
Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six
times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day
(Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Bal-
timore in 27 hours, the next day (Sunday ex-
cepted) at noon. Returning; leave Balti-
more every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M.
and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9
A. M. in 27 hours.
3d. From Baltimore by Blade sburgh,
Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria
six times a week.
From April 1 to November 1.
Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted)
at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the
next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Re-
turning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday
excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore
the next day (Sunday excepted) at 4 P. M.
4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown,
Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Ship-
penburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and
Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave
Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive
at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on
Sunday noon, at Shippenburg on Monday, at
6 P. M. Leave Shippenburg on Tuesday at
4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburgh the next Friday
at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pitts-
burgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at
Shippenburg the next Monday by 6 P. M.
Leave Shippenburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and
arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8
P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are
to be in operation on the first day of April
next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3,
are to continue in operation until the first
day of October in the year 1800; and the con-
tract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the
first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for
opening and closing the mail at all offices on the
routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the
impossibility of rivers excepted) in arriving af-
ter the times prescribed, in any contract, the
contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the
delay continue till the departure of any depend-
ing mail, whereby the mails declined for such
depending mail lose a trip, an additional for-
feiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals de-
sires an alteration of the times specified he must
state in his proposals the alteration desired and
the difference it will make in the terms of his
contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct
in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall
be carried in a Sulkey during three months of
the winter season, having a box or chest to se-
cure the mail from rain. The mails on that
route during the rest of the year and the routes
No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light
box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box
within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.
General Post-Office,
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A well improved Plantation,
Of one hundred and twenty acres,
VERY beautifully situated in the county of
Montgomery, about twenty miles from the
city.—The buildings are all new and finished so
as to accommodate a genteel family only.—For
further information, enquire at the Pennsylvania
Coat-of-Arms, nineteen miles from town, and
three above Norris-town.
December 15

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE BY J. PENNO, 110, CHESTNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of
French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous
attempts to degrade the Government of the United
States, and some reflections on the late proceedings
in Congress; written the last of April in the pre-
sent year, by a Member of the House of Represen-
tatives.
JUNE 11

THE SUBSCRIBER
LATELY OF THE HOUSE OF
LANE, GODFREY & Co.
INFORMS his friends in particular and the
public in general, that he continues in the same
line of business as formerly at the store lately
occupied by Messrs. Morgan and Price, on
Stamper's wharf, below the Drawbridge, where he
has for sale a general assortment of bar, rod,
sheet and hoop iron, country and English steel,
open and ten plate stoves, a few pair of double
fortified 4 and 6lb. iron cannon, cannon ball
and grape shot, forge hammers and anvils, a
quantity of cast iron ballast for vessels, chim-
ney backs and jans on a new and improved
plan. Hollow ware assorted. Orders for any
kind of casting will be received at the store
and executed at the air furnace at the shortest
notice.

A small House to let,
Above Fifth Street—Enquire of the Subscriber.
Wm. LANE.
Jan. 3.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the City of Philadel-
phia, Broker-Founder, deceased, are desired to make
immediate payment and those who have any de-
mands against said estate to bring in their accounts
properly attested for settlement to
DAVID BROOKS, administrator.
Jan 2

NOTICE.
Several of the Doctor's books are missing,
in particular five or six volumes belonging to sets.
It is supposed they have been lent to some of his
friends who will oblige the Executors by returning
them without delay.
MAYOR'S OFFICE
REMOVED to 157 South Second Street.
Dec 24

ALL PERSONS
Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN PENNO, late
of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make pay-
ment, and those having any demands, to present
them for settlement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Admr'r.
OR
JOHN WARD PENNO, Agent
to the administration.
Nov. 30

BOND & BROOKS,
CORNER OF MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,
HAVE RECEIVED,
by the late arrivals from London, Liver-
pool and Hull,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Which they are now opening for sale, at the most
reduced prices, for cash or the usual credit.
Nov 17

JAMAICA RUM,
A Cargo now landing at South Street wharf,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT,
Apply at Stores on the Wharf,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.
Nov. 1.

FOR SALE
By the Subscribers,
ON VERY LOW TERMS
WAX CANDLES,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quan-
tity.
Willings & Francis.
Nov. 24

The owners of the ship NEW-JERSEY from
Canton expect in a few days part of the
Cargo of that vessel in town,
—CONSISTING OF—
A general assortment of Silks & Satins,
Nankens, White and Yellow,
Cassia
China Ware assorted
Bohea
Souehong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Hyson, and
Imperial
For terms of Sale—apply at the Stores of
Nicklin & Griffith,
Archibald McCall,
Wm. Read & Co.
George Plumfield,
Dec 26

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Nicklin & Griffith,
Archibald McCall,
Wm. Read & Co.
George Plumfield,
Dec 26

Just Arrived,
In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and
now landing at Walnut Street wharf,
Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.
Brimstone.
An assortment of valuable DRUGS,
CONSISTING OF
Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna,
Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.
Essences of Lemon and Bergamot
Writing paper
Sweet oil in bottles and flasks
Olives, anchovies and capers
Juniper berries
A L S O.—Italian lutealrings
Satins
Crapes
Umbrellas
Remaining on Hand,
St. Croix Sugars,
Claret in cases
Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.
JAMES YARD.
November 3

POCKET BOOKS, for the year 1799.
THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
No. 17, South Second Street.
THE AMERICAN LADIES
POCKET-BOOK;
FOR THE YEAR 1799.
Embellished with miniature likenesses of the
President of the United States and General Wash-
ington; containing an Almanack, ruled pages for
memorandums, and for an account of monies re-
ceived, paid or lent, for every day in the year
new country dances, miscellaneous pieces in prose
and verse, new songs, a marketing table, and other
useful tables.
A L S O.
THE GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL
POCKET REMEMBRANCER,
FOR THE YEAR 1799.
Embellished with the same miniature likenesses,
containing an almanack, ruled pages for memoran-
dums and a cash account, a list of the members of
Congress, the departments of State, War, Navy,
Treasury and Judiciary, with an account of what
is material in each of the federal courts of law,
Mint establishment, heads of all the most impor-
tant acts of late session of Congress, a list of the
stamp duties, of duties payable on goods imported
on domestic articles, a list of the British navy
several useful tables, and other interesting matter.
The above books are neatly bound in red leather
with ticks and pockets.
Sold also by G. Hill, Baltimore; Somerville
New York; Bailey and Walker, Charleston; and
by the principal booksellers in Boston.
WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,
[Price 12 1-2 cents.]
Heads of the most important acts of the last ses-
sion of Congress, printed in a pocket size, and
neatly done up in marble paper.
W. Y. Birch has for sale, a good assortment of
merchants' account books, paper and other station-
ary goods, playing cards, hair and leather trunks.
Dec 19

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate
of SAMUEL COOPER, late of this city, Physi-
cian, deceased, are requested to make payment
to the subscribers:—And those persons who
have any demands against the said Estate, are
desired to bring in their accounts for settle-
ment to
SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
MORDECAI LEWIS, or
ELLISTON PEROT,
of the Will of the said Samuel Cooper.
Phila. 12 mo. 26, 1798.

Several of the Doctor's books are missing,
in particular five or six volumes belonging to sets.
It is supposed they have been lent to some of his
friends who will oblige the Executors by returning
them without delay.
MAYOR'S OFFICE
REMOVED to 157 South Second Street.
Dec 24

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of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the City of Philadel-
phia, Broker-Founder, deceased, are desired to make
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